WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS. From the Savannah Georgian. GOVERNOR WALKER AND KANSAS.

The very meddlesome little gentleman, who name heads this article, seems to be determined to exhaust entirely his stock of popularity, which was considerable less than a year since. He, among all the statesmen of the day, seems alone to have failed to appreciate the great principles which recommended the Kansas Nebraska act to the sound thinking men of the country, to wit : Non-intervention. this or he has made himself willfully blind t the evident duties imposed upon him. Accord ing to our idea, his course should have been that best expressed by Mr. Calboun as a "masterly inactivity"—he should have gone into the Territory without expressing an opinion. he should have had no party combinations of any kind, nor have tried to induce this or that side to take this or that step-as a man wil sometimes stand by to see two boys have a bout at fisticuffs, and so long as they confine themselves to the legitimate proceedings of such an encounter, viz: a black eye or bloody nose, will not interfere; yet when they proceed t gouging, or using brickbats or rocks, will put in his strong arm, and command the combatants to cease. So should it have been with the Gov ernor of Kansas-he should have stood calm, impartial, and decided, the friend of neither party, and his arm should have been only raised to strike for the majesty of the law.

His career has been a short one, (and, if the telegraph speaks truly, will soon terminate,) yet, within that limited period, he has contrived to be guilty of more palpable violations of the principle upon which our Territories are hereafter to form themselves into independent sovereignties, than an ordinary man could do, if he was trying to carry out a systematic intermed dling. His first exploit was his inauguralhis second, the Topeka speech-his third was giving his written opinion that the payment of the Territorial tex was not necessary as a qualification to vote-his fourth was inducing the United States soldiers to vote, in direct violation of one of the principal clauses of the Kansas act-and his last caps the climax where he constitutes himself supreme judge of the election returns, and refuses his certificate of election in Oxford precinct, Johnson county.

Many of the friends of the Administration and no doubt the Administration itself, mus have felt hurt at the Georgia and Mississipp resolutions, yet time has fully justified the censure then cast upon Governor Walker. To some it appeared to argue a lack of confidence in Mr. Buchanan, but it was not so. Those resolutions were proposed by his most arder supporters, and trust and reliance has been proved to a demonstration by the fact, that al though the opposition took the extreme South ern ground, and held out the bair to tempt men of warm political complexions, we have yet t hear of any of the most furious Southern Right men who have deserted the standard of the party, or have been disposed to doubt the fidely of the President.

From the Charleston Mercury. GOVERNOR WALKER'S COURSE.

But, admitting that all the objections of th Governor and his Secretary were perfectly good-that the cath taken by the governors o the elections should have been inscribed or their returns-and that the roll of the name of the voters afforded the most abundan grounds for suspicion, they had nothing to do with it. The law had not elevated ther into judges of the elections. The Secretary was nothing but a recording and ministeri officer. Their flagitious corruptions to set asid the returns of the governors of the election and thus set up a majority in the Territoria Legislature of Abolitionists and Black Repub licans, is in perfect keeping with their whole

From the Richmond (Va.) South A STILL STRONGER VIEW ON THE SAME

rejoice to believe that they may yet be defeated

We have never known an act in which no only the relation of the Federal authorities to the State Government, but the harmony of the several departments of the same Government were so flagrantly violated. We care not Governor Walker had seen a regiment of Free-Soilers, each with his carpet-bag and walking cane, dusty with travel, arrive at the polls, and cast their suffrage for a Free Soil candidate If the judges of election allowed such men to vote, Governor Walker could not have prevent-

A strong-minded but illiterate justice was once told, that no decree could be pronounced against a party, because, technically speaking was not "in court." "But," said the jus tice, "he is in court—I see him. The court shall decree against him." In the elections of Kansas, even if the most flagrant frauds had been perpetrated against the law of suffrageand we by no means believe or admit such to have been the fact in regard to the Democrats of Kaneas - they were not committed in the official view of the Governor, and he had no power to arrest or prevent them. The respon sibility for each wrong, with the power of pre people-the remedy was with the representatives of the people. The fact of the violation of the law is no reason for the abrogation of the law by the act of a functionary sworn to ob-

We can explain this open violation of duty b Gov. Walker by one theory. It is confirmed by the Evening Post, a Free-Soil paper. He is determined to throw off his allegiance to the Dem ocratic Administration, and place himself " a the head of a party at the North, against which the Administration would be powerless."

Governor Walker, like Bacon, is not conter

"to go out in a snuff." He has mounted the horse of preferment. He has determined no to dismount without a struggle. He thinks b holds the Administration by the throat. If the sustain him, the consequences will be disas the camp of Free-Soilers, and heads the relea less enemies of the Democratic party in the deadly assaults. But he has done his worst and as soon as his treachery shall have been avowed by an act of open defiance, he wil cease to be dangerous. It is only when pre tending to represent the Democratic party the we dread the effect of his machinations.

A PRO-SLAVERY VIEW OF KANSAS AFFAIRS

From the Charleston Mercury. LECOMPTON, Oct. 20, 1857. MESSES. EDITORS: The Constitutional Con vention met, pursuant to adjournment, yester day, and adjourned over till to-day, for a quo Harvesting, and the session of the courts, has delayed the arrival of many mem bers. Before the close of the week, we will

have a full attendance. dren. Your property is rapidly increasing in A great deal of excitement prevails. Gov er and his Secretary have shown the treacherous criminal policy, so long attempted to be disguised. Discovering that the late elec tions would result in favor of the Pro-Slavery party, they have issued a proclamation, refu sing to receive the polls of one of our stronges counties, 1,700 majority, and say they will re-ject the returns of another of 1,100.

is entirely opposed in principle to the statutes. and made with a view to sustain the position taken by those in the States favoring Walker's policy. Hence it is necessary to make it appear that the Black Republicans are in the majority. A large meeting of delegates and Dem will pour in their treasures of fruit and grayn, Stanton were denounced in unmeasured terms.
A call of the Democracy is ordered, and Walk er & Co. will be exposed. Strange as it may appear, this course of Walker has given us sons and daughters, on the soil of their birth, (Convention) a great advantage, and no one will soon enjoy the highest advantages of ecuthinks of submission in any form-(Southern men, I mean.) I assure you that there is not a delegate now in Lecompton, except, perhaps of the institution? They have not charge a site a most defiant clearness, and, like all positive and earnest men, they declare that a neudirect reference of the Constitution they may fact-a manifest destiny."

received from Kansas, from one of the members of the Convention now sitting to frame a Constitution for Kansas. We rejoice at the news it imparts, that the Pro-Slavery party, in stead of cowering under the united power of the Administration agents and the Black Republi-cans, has risen higher, and will meet with a becoming spirit the disadvantageous circumstances under which it is placed. Walker is cast off, as, doubtless, he anticipated, by the whole Democratic party. He will, we presume, carry off as many as he can to the Abolitionist or Black Republican party, and their leader will make good his promise to join them, and aid them in their efforts to overthrow the Dem-

GOVERNOR WALKER.

ocratic party.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

That Governor Walker has transcended hi official function in rejecting the returns from the Oxford precinct, we have some doubt; but that there was an infamous effort at a stupend-ous fraud, we have none. It would, however, we think, be premature to pronounce judgment now, without all the evidence before us. The provisions of the law quoted by Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton do not, in our opinion, very clearly invest them with the authority which they have exercised in rejecting the Oxford votes. But on the ground that the returns were invalid because informal, they may be enabled to justify their conduct in a legal, as we have little doubt they will in a moral, point of view. According to the telegraphic dispatches, the

question was to have been considered, yester-day, by the Cabinet. It will doubtless be thoroughly investigated, and we are confident that Governor Walker will be recalled, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Administratio that he was not prompted by a sense of duty and of justice. Although his rejection of the Oxford returns may materially lessen the Pro-Slavery strength in the Legislature, it would eless, be contradictory to the princip neverth of popular sovereignty, to the letter and spin of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, to justice and fair ness, for fraudulent votes to be received. The South would scorn such a triumph.

The Southern people may be assured that, Governor Walker has ir jured their interests in violation of law, the Administration will not hesitate to remove him. If, upon investigation of his conduct with reference to the rejection of the Oxford returns, he proves unworthy the confidence of Mr. Buchanan, who can doub that he will instantly cease to command his ountenance?

We invite especial attention to another proamation from Governor Walker, on the occaion of his more recent rejection of the fraus ulent returns from McGee county. He speaks out frankly and fearlessly. He may have usurped authority, but we must have additional evidence to convince us that he is not active as he thinks best for the interests of the Terr tory, the South, and the whole country. Bu et us await the verdict of the President and his Cabinet. They have the means of arriving at the facts; and with their decision, we doubt not, the South will be satisfied.

MR. THAYER AND HIS VIRGINIA COLONY. From the Wellsburgh (Va.) Herald.

Eli Thaver and his "Yankees" seem to b driving ahead at their new settlement, "Core in Wayne county, Va., about twelve miles above Ironton, in spite of the fire-enting Congressman of that district, Mr. Jenkins, and his coadjutors, who recently held a meeting in Gayandotte, and denou-ced them as aliens, Abolitionists, and enemiof the State. It appears that, in addition to the desire to curry favor with "our masters" at Richmond, by extreme professions of devotion, the meeting was influenced by considera-tions not quite so "national" in their charac ter-being nothing more or less than local hos tility, because Thayer did not settle at Guyan dotte, in Cabell, instead of at the site selected, which is in another county. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes, that improve ments are progressing, and that quite precious worther, their mission was, cost what it may, to make Kansas a free State; but we season. Several steam-power establishments are projected, a church and school house under contract, a newspaper established, roads opened, a landing graded, and other improvements commenced and in progress, fully showing that

> In response to the denunciatory resolutions of the Guyandotte meeting, a meeting was held at Ceredo on the 13th ult., and counter resolutions adopted. The proceedings are signed by responsible citizens of Wayne county, and the meeting was addressed by Thayer himself, from whose speech we make the following ex-

> "There is yet one more apology for the proceedings of the meeting at Guyandotte-the lefence of 'the institution.' "It may be that the little meeting consider

> ed itself for the time being the champion of the nstitution of Slavery in Western Virginia. Now, f you have such an institution, who of us has egally interfered with it at all? Who of us good paymaster who pays after the work is

"But all this loud talk in Western Virginia about 'the institution' is only talk. The fact is, you have not negroes enough here to make an inditution. The negroes in Wayne and Cabel counties will not amount to one for every four square miles of territory. You have no labor, either slave or free, at all adequate to your resources or your wants. You have the curse of he name of Slavery, which sends emigration by you, without even a side glance towards your ighty resources, and on they go to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Oregon.
"But as the number of slaves is diminishing.

fanatics cry more loudly than ever, 'Keep off,' do not meddle with our institutions!' So the ix men who got up the late meeting in Guyandotte, to misrepresent the position and senti-ment of their fellow-citizens, short most lustily for the institution, to let their masters at Rich ond know they are 'sound on the goose.'

"Here, then, we are, among the good people of Wayne, in spite of hemp and grape vine : and, what is more than all the rest, we are very day better understood and appreciated. wever much others may have charged the sinions, we are sure, Mr. President, that you nd the ladies and gentlemen of this assembly till extend to us the same friendly welcom which you at first so frankly and sincerely profered. You have no reason to complain. real estate which you own in the vicinity of th thriving and busy town of Ceredo is every day secoming more and more valuable. We ar recting hotels, stores, and machine shops. W ave established a paper, the Ceredo Crescent, which will be issued the 24th day of this month, and weekly thereafter, to advecate all our in-terests, and to aid in developing the resources of the State. This is the first paper ever published in your county. We have contracted for the erection of a school-house and church and have provided for the immediate establish ment of a Sabbath school. You are richer her than you were before the inception of this movement. You have better markets already for your produce. You have now, or soon will have, better opportunities to educate your chil-

value, and everything is promising well for you and for us. "Who shall break up this harmony? Who will destroy this prosperity? The sword of State? I think not, The sword of State is for he protection of honest men, and not for their destruction. An incendiary meeting, subserv ing the purposes of disunionists? Not at gil We laugh at the impotence of such machinery. There is not a color of reason for this, and it Let us then proceed, and build up the city of peace and plenty, hopeful yet, and resolute. An order will be passed to morrow, at the courty court, to build two roads, by which the extreme and the sturdy yeomanry will bring their wives city, and to witness on all sides the salutary effects of the friendly invasion. Here your cation, and the refining influences of cultivared

society. Who objects to this? The defenders

THE NORTHERN PRESS.

From the N. V. Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 9. LETTER FROM GENERAL WALKER-CEN-TRAL AMERICAN APPAIRS.

General William Walker, of filibustering and Nicaraguan celebrity, has caused the publica-ion of a letter nominally addressed to the Sec-yetary of State, in which he claims to be the rightful and lawful Executive of Nicaragua, "enjoying the rights of hospitality within the fimits of United States territory." In this capacity he enters his protess against certain alleged proceedings of Gustemala and Costa Rica, in the following terms: "The want of all official intercourse between

the Government of the United States and that of Nicaragua will, I hope, be a sufficient excuse or my addressing you on the faith of a public eport. But the rumor comes in such a form that I am satisfied the ministers of Gautemals and Costa Rica have attempted to dishonor the Republic of Nicaragua in the eyes of the United States; and I am further convinces of this fact by a decree of President Mora, dated at San ase, on the 7th of August las, an i ordered to ommunicated to the diplomatic orps gener

The Ministers of Costa Rick and Guatemala tempt to humiliate Nicaragua by presenting amselves to the United States as her protectus and guardians. In behalf of the Republic which I claim to be the rightful and lawful Executive, I protest most extrestly against this assumption on the part of Costa Rica and Guaremala, and ask that the Government of the nited States will not permit itself to be influenced by such pretensions on the part of these wo Central American Powers. On the contrary, t is to be hoped the United States will, by its onduct, assert and visidicate the independence f its sister Republic -the sovereign State of "It is my duty further to say that the people

If Nicaragua have not consented to the military athority at present exercised over them by the gents of Costa Rica and Guatemala, and that hey therefore cannot be held responsible for my interference of these latter States in the adpinistration of the municipal regulations of our Government. Conceiving that the Minisers of Costa Rica and Guatemala cannot justiany suggestion they make to the United tates concerning the execution of its own acts of Congress, I desire to relieve Nicaragua from by responsibility for such officious intermed

The other portions of the letter refer to the llegation that he, General Walker, has violaand or intends to violate the neutrality laws of he United States, which charge he professes to deny with "scorn and indignation" superadded. He affirms that, "having been received in the United States when forced for a time to leave Vicaragua, he has in all respects been obedient a its laws," and he "begs to assure the Secreary of State that he shall not so far forget his Juty, as an officer of Nicaragua, as to violate chose laws," while enjoying the hospitality of the country. The coolness and seeming sincerby with which these asseverations are made, in ace of potorious facts, are characterise of the man.

But the subject embraced suggests a word or two of comment. It appears to be placed be and a doubt, that internecine wars are again rewing upon the Central American continent. seems impossible for those Republics to b ing "at peace with one another," and they em resolved by their own feuds to invite forfign aggression and filibusterism. Late advices om that quarter show that Costa Rica has so ar assumed anthority over Nicaragua as to ake possession of the San Juan river, and prolibit Nicataguan boats from navigating it; and that she has commissioned Col. Cauty to take ossession, by force, if necessary, of fort San

The plea in justification of this high-handed of self-protection, are pledged to support Costa Hica's policy. A triumph of filibusterism in paril the safety, of those neighboring Republics. But, on the other hand, it is not yet proved Cat Nicaragua is unable to cope unaided with any attempts upon her territories. On the contrary, she affirms her capacity and asserts her right to manage her own affairs and protect her own dominions, without interference from other States. But even were there reasonable doubts of her ability or of her inclination, the sanner of Costa Rica's interference and the wirit displayed by that Republic have more of he appearance of arrogance and dictation than compatible with good feeling, friendly purpose, and a due respect for Nicaragua's sovereignty. She does not appear to have been consulted or invited to co-operation with her sister Republics. Costa Rica does not so much as steps unbidden into her territory, lays an emontemplates any interference? Is it not for Costa Rican, and not Nicaraguan use, upon bargo upon her river, and seizes and fortifies, enough to punish us after the crime? 'It is a her strongholds. This gross assumption of power on the part of Costa Rica is essentially pstile in its character, whatever may be its pretensions; and if Nicaragua has the re-Martinez, is not made of the metal likely to country. shbmit quietly to such arrogant dictation. The conclusion, then, is inevitable, that if Costa Rica persists in her present attempt to set uside the sovereignty of Nicaragua, another deadly protracted war in Central America is to be anticipated; and if Costa Rica is backed by the three Republics named, it is not likely that she will recede from the position she has asshmed. General Walker's sagacity teaches sim, that if such war is once commenced, it will he waged with such mutual animosity and fferceness that all the parties to it will be greatly weakened, both in physical and moral power, and that the extremity to which the bostile Bepublics will be brought by such conflict will be his opportunity. Hence he is in no way anxious that the threatened feud should be averted; and, seeking to create the impression that at present he does not contemplate a return to the scene of his late explaits, he merely makes a formal protest against "the assump tion" of Costa Rica and Ganteinala, and does not press any action upon the United States Government. It is possible, however, that our Government suspects that this course of the Costa R can Government is connected with contempiated supremacy over the transit route. and it is more than possible that the United States will pursue its own polic' in relation to it, without consulting General Walker.

From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Duily Journal, November ? THE SPLIT WIDENING.

It has hardly escaped the at ention of any close observer of the movement if parties, that a "thin place" has existed for a long time between the Northern and Southern sections of he Democratic party, which, under the strain Impassable chasm between them. During the Presidential campaign, the pressure of a party eastile to both forced then close together, though even then the inconsistency of their views showed that the relation was rather a igneture than a union; but at soon as the pressare was removed, each mass obeyed the influthey drifted spart, northward and southward. cheering. We do not propose to trace the lengthening and widening of this gap, but merely to indi

cote its existence.

From the day that the South, moved swiftly on to the enslaving of Kansas by all possible means, legal and illegal, and the bulky North tailed to follow with equal speed, it was evident that the sections would pull apart some time. That time, we believe, has come. The South demands, and has always demanded, that the influence of the National Administration shall the given to the establishment of Slavery in Kansas—and not only that, but that it shall connive at gross and notorious frauds for that purpose. "Kansas flust be a slave State, at all hazards and by any means," is their cry, and they insist that the Administration shall ary just as they do. Their position is stated

sourians, dispersed the Topeka Convention, protected Buford's thieves and Emory's murderers, sacked Lawrence, filled all the loathsome holes in the Territory with Free State "traitors," and, after their outrages had made Geary the enemy of the ruffians, it removed him. It decided the Dred Scott case, and legalized Slavery everywhere. It has controlled Mr. Buchanan's Administration in the main, for Mr. Buchanan, like Mr. Pierce, is a man of circumstances, and of other people's opinions. It appointed Emory and Clark, red-handed murderers, to important posts, recognised the bogus Convention now enacting the farce of making a Constitution for Kansas, wrote the "Silliman letter" and Governor Walker's "in-

"Silliman letter" and Governor Walker's "instructions." Having secured compliance so far, it is not at all unreasonable that it should expect compli-ance to the end, and insist that the Constitution now being framed in Kansas shall be ac-cepted without a submission to the popular vote, and that Walker shall be condemned and removed for rejecting the frauds that gave it the ascendency in the Kansas Legislature. This is its present demand, and, if refused, a determined hostility is threatened, and will certainly follow. To this faction are attached all the leading Democratic Senators from the South, and at least two of the Cabinet officers. They will not carry with them the whole Southern section of the party, but the active, decided, and dangerous portion of it will be with them certainly. And it will be a most torturing thorn

in the side of the Administration. On the other side, there is the mass (not the leaders) of the Northern Democracy, who demand that Kansas shall have all that the Ne braska bill promised, justly and fairly measured out, and who will not consent that she shall be burdened with a slave Constitution, in spite of the will of the people. They have approved Walker's conduct fully, and will not be apt to back out of the position. They demand, what Mr. Buchanan's pledges require him to per-form, the recognition of the people's will, and the settlement of the Kansas controversy in accordance with it. They therefore insist that the new Constitution shall be submitted to the popular vote, and that Walker shall be sustained. So far, this section has yielded to its more earnest and importunate associate, and

given the Extremists all they asked. Now the notes of resistance to further concessions are beginning to be sounded. The difference of new State, and inquire if it be presented by a majority of the People, and asserts very truthfully that such a platform would fall, and crush the whole party forever. The Richmond Enquirer opposes the South on the same ground. The Washington States, the central organ of the ultras, says of the recent Kansas election: "Under these circumstances, it is highly

probable that the Constitutional Convention will send their State Constitution direct to Congress, without submitting it to the people for ratification. Congress will therefore have before them at the approaching session two Constitutions-that which is to be formed by the legal and regular Convention, and the pretended Topeka Constitution, which was the work of jority of the inhabitants of the Territory." Of the policy here indicated the Cincinnat

Enquirer says:
"We regret to see any Democratic paper taking such ground. It is untenable in principle and policy, and, if insisted on and carried to the Democratic party." The "split" is most evident, and it is, we be

lieve, irreconcilable. Now, Mr. Buchanan is left to choose which section shall have the influence of the Administration. So far, he has temporized and dodged, as might have been expected of a diplomatist, proceeding is, that a new invasion of Central and an uncandid, undecided man. He has primerica is threatened, and that Nicaragua is vately, but severely, condemned Walker, to keep

oppose it. Mr. Buchanan must send in Gov. Walker's removal. Sending it in will be an endorsement. In either course, he has hostility to encounter. Which he may choose to do, we need not waste time in speculating about, for it is no matter what he does: the divisions of the factions on the settlement of the Kansas difficulty is deep and ineradicable. If the course Mr. Buchanan may take shall drive the Ultras into a separate organization, there will be some strange changes of parties before the next Presidential election. It is not impossible that the division line that now lies north of the Ohio will travel South, and the whole North will be united, with the moderate portion of the South, as the South and a portion of the North were united in the last election But, instead of "Slavery extension," "disun-

ion" will be the issue. Our conjectures are not first-class prophe cies, certainly; but he must be blind who cannot see in the present attitudes of the wings of the Democracy the indications of strange movesources she claims to have, it must and will be resented and repelled by force. From all reports, the new President of Nicaragua, General ments, and great changes in the parties of the

ELECTION OF N. P. BANKS AS GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 4. Soon after the close of the polls, yesterday dense mass of people, anxious to ascertain the supporters of that gentleman received the incity. A large number of fireworks were also tution, or it exists everywhere.

About half past nine o'clock, the procession again reached State street, and from thence proceeded to the Revere House, where it was undersood Mr. Banks would receive and address his fellow citizens. Arrived at Bowdoin Square, the multitude, to the number of three or four thousand, gathered in front of the Revere House, and in response to earnest and repeated calls, Mr. Banks, accompanied by the ladics' entrance, and was received with cheer upon cheer, and every manifestation of enthusiasm. When quiet had been in some degree restored, Senator Wilson addressed the

assembly briefly as follows: Address of Senator Wilson. FELLOW CITIZENS: I have been requested by some of our friends to present to you tonight the gentleman whom the people of Massachusetts have this day elected as the next of adverse sentiments, is fast growing thinner, and promises soon to part entirely, leaving an Impassable chasm between them. During the We, the people of Massachusetts, have this day elected Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks to preside ever the destinies of this Commonwealth. [Renewed applause.] We give him our confidence; we have given him our support; and we all feel that he is to be the Chief Magistrate suce of the current upon which it floated, and of the whole people af Massachusetts. [Great

I have great pleasure in presenting to you to-night the Governor elect of old Massachusetts. Loud applause, followed by three cheers for N. P. Banks. Mr. Banks bowed his acknowledgments to

the multitude in response to the enthusiastic greeting with which he was welcomed, and when the storm of applause had subsided, spoke as follows: Address of Mr. Banks.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is with emotions of pleasure that I respond to the welcome with which you have honored the announcement of my name on this occasion. I am deeply grateful to you for the reception you have given to the announcement which has been made by my friend who stands beside me. There is little reason for us to doubt the judgment which has been propounced in the courses of this day. been pronounced in the canvass of this day; but you will allow me to say, that while I meet ered is an enemy, and, if the Administration you without distrust, it is my choice to wait

zens, connected with the canvass in which we clearly promulgated is, that the people of a OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE. have been engaged. Whatever other results Territory, while it is a Territory, have full may spring from it, it has given an elevation to power to abolish and forever prohibit the existthe political of this State which cannot but afford gratification and pleasure to every man now connected with public life, or may be hereafter connected with public life. It has elevated the political character of this State in an especial and remarkable manner. We have seen on the part of that portion of the people of the State who, by an immense plurality, have given, so far as we have exidence of the fact. given, so far as we have evidence of the fact, stamp, into whose ranks Mr. Buchanan has expression to sentiments and principles in accordance with those of this vast assemblage— popular sovereignty. Their doctrine is, that we have seen, I say, that they have given utterance to their views, and pronounced their judg-ment, without descending to those manifesta-tions of personal feeling which sometimes char-versally maintained that the people of the Teracterize a canvass like that through which we have just passed. The result, therefore, while it may be that which you have anticipated, you will hail with additional pleasure, as evidence of the spirit of manly determination with which the people of this Commonwealth have acted, passed upon, and determined the canvass now come to a close. [Loud cheers.]

Gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to say, that so far as I have been acquainted with the lead-through the North during the Presidential ers and representatives of partisan organiza-tions, there has never been a bolder, a truer, a them, as to you, I return my heart felt thanks; of the Territories have the right to say whether and have pleasure in saying, that with such support as I have received at their hands, decess obtained in other ways, or from men actu. Nebraska bill, is founded on principles as anated by other motives. [Great cheering.] But cient as free government itself, and, in accordfor us, with our cause, there is not, and there ance with them, has simply declared that the never can be, defeat with the American People. people of a Territory, like those of a State, [Many voices—"Never, never."]

cause of gratulation, not only for ourselves, and for the State in which we live, but are also approbation of the people. gladdened by the assurance that the judgment of this State will be hailed in other States of the American Union, in every part of New England, in the great Middle States, in the great West, and by many warm hearts even in the Southern section of the Confederacy, as a warm, outspoken, wise, as well as prudent determination of the people of Massachusetts, with regard, not only to their own affairs, but to the great views is being frankly admitted and fully dis- principles which should and which will eventucussed. The Cincinnati Enquirer takes the Kentucky Flag to task, for contending that Conloned applause.] It is this reflection, as well gress cannot go behind the Constitution of a as the emotions which are excited by the sponlonged applause.] It is this reflection, as well taneous welcome with which you have received the announcement that has been made to you, that warms my heart, and relieves me from all that warms my heart, and relieves me from all them as we would arguments to show that the sense of fatigue and exhaustion, and enables people of a Territory had a right to tolerate me to say, that whatever may be my future, that whatever may be the positions in which I shall be hereafter placed, the honor of the people of this State, the honor of the principles on which the State and the Union are founded, will are glad to be able to make the President of sway by his feelings, that one sometimes wonder be nearest to my heart, and govern me in my | the United States and the Secretary of State action on all public affairs. [Applause]

Fellow citizens, allow me again, in the sinan illegal Convention, representing a small ma- that nothing shall separate us in the destinies which control both you and myself; and that in the sincere desire for the prosperity of our own | elected, one which shall read something out, will be disastrous to the country and fatal | class and every portion of our people. [Enthusiastic cheering.]
Again, gentlemen, I thank you for your kind-

ness. I appreciate the warmth of your welcome and congratulation; and with a renewal of the assurances I have already given you, I beg you to permit me now to withdraw. [Prolonged cheering.]
Loud calls were then made for Burlingame,

and that gentleman stepped out upon the balthe good will of the Ultras; and he has publicly cony, and was received with great enthusiasm. the wowledged that there is show of force in this declared, in a dispatch to D. E. Sickles, that He delivered a brief congratulatory speech, argument, and it is understood that Guatemala, he had no intention of removing him, to avert which was received with hearty demonstrations value that the history can afford. will soon be impossible. The Ultras have had nibal Hamlin, of Maine, and Hon. Linus B. everything their own way too long to accept half Comins, of this State, who expressed their grati-Licaragua would disturb the tranquillity, if not aid and an extorted approval. They will have fication at the result of the election, and their the receipts for October of the New York Central the Administration fully with them, or they will admiration of and confidence in the Governor Railroad will show considerable over \$100,000

At the conclusion of these addresses, the of about \$90,060. name for confirmation by the Senate this win- throng quietly dispersed, Mr. Banks remaining ter, or he must refuse. Refusing will be an a short time at the Revere, to receive the per-emphatic condemnation, and equivalent to a sonal congratulations of numerous friends, after which he proceeded to his home in Waltham.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Republican HAVE WE THE RIGHT TO ABOLISH SLAVE-

The dogma that the people of Kansas have no right, by their Territorial Legislature, to prohibit the existence of human Slavery in this Territory, but must allow it to remain here until the adoption of a State Constitution, deserves a little more attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon it. If it be true that we have no power in our Territorial capacity to prohibit Slavery, then indeed are we bo hand and foot, and the propect for Freedom is gloomy enough; but if it be not true, then has our Legislature elect a duty to perform in regard to this matter, not less urgent than welcome-no less a duty than that of "proclaiming Liberty throughout all the land, and to all

the inhabitants thereof." It may as well be remarked here, that if the doctrine recently promulgated by President Buchanan, that "Slavery exists in Kansas under the Constitution," be true, then is the prohibition of Slavery impossible, either while a Territory or when we come to be a State! afternoon, State street was crowded with a The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land-no more powerful in result of the election, which was soon reached, a Territory than in a State-and if Slavery in consequence of the decisive character of the returns, the American strongholds, Middlesex, of Kansas, it will exist under that same Consti-Estex, Bristol, and other counties, having all tution in the State of Kansas. What the Congiven decisive pluralities for Mr. Banks. The stitution makes property in a Territory, is equally property in a State. There is no telligence with shouts of joy, and immediately avoiding this conclusion without detracting organized a procession, headed by a band of from the supremacy of the Constitution. Eimusic, which marched about the streets of the ther Slavery exists nowhere under the Consti-

To adopt Mr. Buchanan's theory, therefore, would be to preclude all discussion of the question, in the start, and we accordingly dismiss

that theory. The power of the people of the Territories to tolerate or prohibit Slavery in their midst, and while in their Territorial condition, was the very gist and substance of that much vaunted · Popular Sovereignty," wherewith the popular mind of the North was sought to be appeared Senator Wilson, appeared on the balcony over the ladies' entrance, and was received with The agitation of Slavery was to be transferred from Congress to the people of the Territories. This was the burden of Gen. Cass's celebrated Nicholson letter, even as early as 1847. In that letter, after asserting that Congress should exercise over the Territories only so much authority as may be necessary for the creation of "proper Governments," and providing for their "ultimate admission into the Union," he says, "leaving, in the mean time, to the people inhabiting them, to regulate their own concerns in their own way," which, he goes on to add, "they are just as capable of doing as the peo-ple of the STATES." Mr. Cass is here speaking expressly with reference to the relation of master and slave, and he immediately passes on in his argument to say, that if Congress can regulate or annihilate that relation, so also can it that of husband and wife, parent and child, &c.; and he sums up by saying, "Briefly, then, I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction by Congress over this matter, [Slavery,] and I am in favor of leaving to the people of any Ter-ritory which may be hereafter acquired, the right to regulate it [Slavery] for themselves, under the general principles of the Constitu-tion. Because, ist," &c. The expression, "Ter-ritory which may be hereafter acquired," was used because his letter was written with special reference to the Territory which it was proposed to acquire from Mexico, and because the Missouri prohibition, whose rightfulness or constitutionality no man then dared to deny, was an effectual guarantee for Freedom in the then unorganized Territories of Kansas and

There is nothing in this language of the present Secretary of State that favors, in the least, the idea that all the power the people of a Territory have over the subject of Slavery is in their slaves—the corrupt institution gradu-ally fortify and strengthen itself—and then, finally, after Slavery has become firmly fixed We submit to our readers a letter we have

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This influence competed to file and on the will announcement of the

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the Constitution carries Slavery with it wherever ritories have full power over the question of Slavery in their midst. Indeed, it is hardly a year ago that we heard Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, advocating this very doctrine, and tauntingly asking if a man "lost his brains' so soon as he entered a Territory, and thereby became unfitted to decide this question for himself.

election, and that cry carried Pennsylvania for Buchanan. In fact, when Mr. Buchanan was nobler band of men, than those who have borne our flag, and sustained it in the conflicts of the past campaign. [Enthusiastic applause.] To most distinctly upon the ground that the people Slavery shall or shall not exist in their midst. Here is his language, and it could not well be feat would have been better welcomed than suc- stronger: "This legislation, the Kansas and [Many voices—"Never, never."] shall decide for themselves whether Slavery In the demonstration which has been given shall or shall not exist within its limits." Here this day by the people of this State, we find is no such dogma as the "Democracy" of this Territory have lately been holding up for the Mr. Buchanan of 1856 said the people of a

Territory, like those of a State But if this question is to be decided only when we come form a State Constitution, which Constitution has no force until we are admitted into the Union, it is quite evident that the "people of a Territory," unlike those of a State, have no P. S. Board is \$1.75, including room rent, a part control over the matter whatever. Every hour control over the matter whatever. Every hour of their Territorial condition is at the mercy o the slave-driver and the slave-breeder. have advanced these arguments from high Olmsted's Seaboard Slave States. One vol "Democratic" authority, not that that we endorse them. No; in so far as they advance the notion that the people of a Territory have a right to tolerate Slavery, we scout and scorn theft, or robbery, or murder. But that we not only have the right, but also that it is our bounden duty, to prohibit Slavery in our midst, we do most firmly and heartily believe; and we endorse the right, if not the duty, also. We are confident that a vast majority of the people cerity of my heart, to thank you for the sponta- of Kansas believe that they have the right to neous and enthusiastic welcome you have given me on this occasion, and to say that your determined their midst; and we believe they have elected their midst; and we believe they have elected sires are mine, that your hopes are mine, and a Legislature for that very purpose. Accord ingly, we hope and expect to see, among th very first acts passed by the Legislature just beloved and honored Commonwealth, and the this: " From and after the passage of this act, happiness of all her people, you, with myself, Stavery or involuntary servitude shall not ex will be united in one strong and determined ist in the Territory of Kansas, except for crime effort to carry forward the interests of every whereof the party shall have been duly convict ed !?

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